

State Deficit Stirs Governor Pollard

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To action—No Capital Outlay for '32

Capital costs to the State, only cited by Governor Pollard as one of the chief necessities retrenching more than doubled in the last ten years. In the period the number of dry days was 8,077.

The cost of day-paid sheriffs, Commonwealth attorneys, jailors' wages, etc., prohibition cases were \$96,000 less than they had been but grew from only \$14-973 to \$10 that year to \$295,094 in 1932.

Although the collection of fees by municipalities and counties, through enactment of local ordinances prohibiting the Laymen act, has diverted some

The State Department of Welfare records from the Attorney-General's office, sent to the State Comptroller Auditor.

"I mean even when these fines, as well as the extra expenses of pensions, and the expense of caring for the textile strike area, that the governor has declared that the state will pay for in conditional applications for parole would be used to meet current needs."

"The crime cost compilation for example, shows that in 1918 only 2,400

from the State Literary Fund no record has been made in the Prohibition department except for the purpose of having local dry laws. Although the city gets large fees under the law, it does not have to pay and sometimes second offenders who are fined or fined and sentenced to jail, the State inherits the habit of paying for them. The governor has no money to State budget and he has no other normal means of raising funds except by increasing taxes."

DO YOU WANT YOUR

committed to the people for four years. Mayor Yocell pointed out last

with 1,717 convictions, and the figures in 1930 were 1,600. In 1931 there were 1,777 convictions. The first time that total crime costs were available was in 1928, when they were \$98,512.33, and it rose to \$99,210.63 in 1929. Excluding board and prison costs, the total cost was \$89,438.42 in 1928, and \$90,438.42 in 1929. Rice M. Youell, superintendent of the state prison, disclosed yesterday that commitments for the year ended June 30 last had reached the record number of 1,547, with 1,213, 118 and 105 commitments pointing to a record year for this year. The steady increase in prison costs and the increasing expense are shown:

Committed to jail during year	Committed to penitentiary during year	Committed to non penitentiary during year	Prosecuted for prohibition	Convicted for prohibition	Fees paid to officers by State	Total criminal paid by State
21,631	452		2,400	1,717		
24,394	569		3,186	2,436		
20,363	696		2,328	1,492		
27,248		6	4,446	2,049		
31,411	1,039		6,284	1,129	134,973	\$550,384
26,606	684	44	7,233	438	188,284	616,187
25,365	616		6,283	6,578	162,167	606,774
31,457	839	113	9,485	7,507	212,237	704,088

32,770	81,281	11,720	13,102	246,458	763,844
39,154	1,036	86	20,085	21,563	831,892
44,304	1,228	123	21,708	17,127	273,658
49,665	1,218	121	76,787	195,094	890,538
	1,540	98			

Virginia Bureau of Research Again Disturbs State Finances

Recent changes made in the Comptroller's office to alter the fiscal system resulting from criticism made by Virginia Bureau of Research, Inc., and not from a report by Searle, Mills & Co., New York accountants, has charged in an open letter

portor to two new men appointed by Mr. Combs' office was the only thing which brought public knowledge of the appointments.

The bureau early in the year made public a bulletin attacking the Comptroller's office for

public last night. Smith said he was not a letter, signed by Robert Smith as director of the FBI, and that he was not authorized by the FBI to act in any way when the Bureau asked permission for a further study of the case. He said the comptroller had asked him to interfere if any of the letters were not in the object or purpose the motion was to be made. Smith last night argued that the Combs letter was an "unauthorized" letter and that the Bureau had no documents. His letter he Bureau "will be glad to see" and that the matter was closed.

"In reply to your inquiry as to what disposition was to be made by the bureau of the information gathered by the proposed study, the bureau, of course, has no authority to make material to the public, which is entitled to be informed, confidential. It is the duty of the public interest. It further proposed to overcome, as far as possible, in the interest of the public, that information which pervades official audits and which resents any effort to gain knowledge of the details of official operations."

Mrs. Kay Ferguson, report the biggest, fiercest